AN UNSELFISH ACT.

Logan Might Have Succeeded Thomas but for His Magnanimity.

An Interview with Mrs. Logan, and Some Interesting Letters Bearing Upon the Subject-Facts

Brought Out by Gen. Butler's Tribute.

[Washington Post.] A few days ago The Post printed a special dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., detailing a conversation with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler during the Grand Army Encampment at Boston, in which he paid a tribute to Gen. John A. Legan's memory, and called attention to his manly conduct just before the battle of Nashville, when he might have succeeded to the commend of the Army of the Cumberland. According to Gen. Butler, after receiving his order to proceed to Nashville and relieve Gen. Thomas, the great volunteer soldier actually went to Tennessee and surveyed the field in person, when he became convinced that Gen. Thomas would move shortly, and in consequence declined to carry out Gen. Grant's order. History records that Gen. Logan got only as far as Louisville, and wired his declination from that point, and this seems to be supported by facts, but without detracting in the least from the magnanimity of his course, or affecting the truth of Gen. Butler's estimate of the

Mrs. Logan, than whom no one is better prepared to speak upon the subject in question, on Friday made the following statement to a

"During the campaign of '64," said Mrs. Logan, "Gen. Logan came home, at the special request of President Lincoln, leaving Atlanta early in September, after the last battle of the campaign and siege was fought, and when the army was resting from the fatigue of the desperate struggle. While he was at home in the canvass, and before the election had taken place, Gen. Sherman began his march to the sea. Gen. Logan's Corps, the Fifteenth, went with Sherman. The army, having no enemy in front of them, had no engagement of any consequence during the march. Gen. Grant telegraphed to Gen. Logan, in reply to Gen. Logan's request for orders after the election, to report at City Point, advising him privately that he had a special duty which he wished

"Upon his arrival at Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Point, Gen. Grant explained to Logan that he was impatient over Thomas's delay in attacking Hood, and that he was very much afraid that Hood would get so much advantage that his (Grant's) plans would be thwarted. He therefore ordered him to Nashville to relieve

"He was to inform Grant positively of the situation, and if Thomas did not attack immediately Gen. Logan was to assume command and drive Hood out. Gen. Logan obeyed, of course, but did not desire to snatch from Thomas the fruits of the victory, which he felt senger to Gen. Thomas to confer with him, he remaining in Louisville. Thomas made the attack at once, and won the victory.

"Gen, Logan, telegraphing these facts to Grant, asked to be relieved from further orders to duty in that Department, and to be returned to the Fifteenth Corps, Rejoicing as much as any one in Gen. Thomas's victory, Gen. Logan always felt that he should have been given credit for his magnanimity toward Thomas, but said nothing about it publicly. In 1884 it was claimed that if Gen. Thomas had been relieved on account of Gen. Grant's impatience over his tardiness, that Gen. Schofield would have been given the command of the army. Gen. Logan addressed letters to Gen. Grant asking him to give his version of the case, and received this reply." Here Mrs. Logan read the following letter,

which has not been previously published: NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 25, 1884. Gen, John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.
My Dear Friend: * * * I recollect some

years after the rebellion that Gen, Schofield asked me if I intended his supersedure by your going to relieve Gen. Thomas, and that I told him I had not. He was in command of the Army of the Ohio by assignment of the President, and Gen. Thomas was in command of the Army of the Cumberland by a similar assignment. The two armies coming together naturally fell under Thomas, who was the senior. Whether your order, as written, would have given you command of the whole without regard to seniority it is impossible for me to say now without seeing the order. If it did not you would naturally have commanded the whole by reason of seniority, if you were the senior, and my recol-lection is you were. Gen. Schofield, I remember, was appointed a Major-General before you were, but not confirmed by the Senate, and was not, if my recollection serves me right, confirmed as a Major-General when I took command of the military division, but I assigned him to command of he Army of the Onio, and he was afterward confirmed, but I do not know of what date. Very truly, yours, Per F. F. Wood,

She also produced the following, confirming all she said :

UNITED BANK BUILDING, WALL AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1864. Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, U. S. Schate, Washington DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 11th, 1 have to say that my response must be from men ory entirely, having no data at hand to refer to, but in regard to the order for you to go to Louisville and Kashville for the purpose of relieving Gen. Thomas, I never thought of the question of who should command the combined armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland. I was simply dissatisfied with the slowness of Gen. Thomas's moving, and sent you with orders to relieve him, No doubt if the order had been carried out the question would immediately have arisen as to who vas entitled to the combined command, provided

Gen. Schofield was senior in rank to you, which I do not know that he was. I know that his con firmation as Major-General took place long after yours, but I do not know the date of his commis-The question in that case, of the command of the by the use of the telegraph between Nashville and Washington. I was in Washington when you ar-

whole, would have been settled in a very few hours rived in Louisville and telegraphed me that Gen. Thomas had moved, and as I remember the tele-gram, expressing gratification that he had done so. I was then on my way to Nashville, and remained over a day in Washington, hoping that Thomas still might move. Of course I was gratified when I learned that he had moved, because it was a very delicate and empleasant matter to remove a man of Gen Thomas's character and standing before the country, but still I had urged him so long to move, that I came to think it a duty. Of course, in sending you to relieve Gen. Thomas,

I meant no reflection whatever upon Gen, Schofield, who was commanding the Army of the Ohio. because I thought he had done very excellent service in punishing the entire force under Hood a few days before some 25 miles south of Nashville, Very truly yours, U. S. GEANT,

Mrs. Logan also called attention to the fol-

lowing from Gen. Grant's memoirs: patient over, as it appeared to me, the unnecesmary delay. This impatience was increased upon over the camp. learning that the enemy had sent a force of cavalry across the Cumberland into Kentucky. I offensive, I started West to superintend matters there in person. Reaching Washington City I reseived Gen. Thomas's dispatch announcing his attack upon the enemy and the result as far as the and apprehensions were dispelled.

I am not yet satisfied but that Gen, Thomas, immediately upon the appearance of Hood before Nucley ille, and before he had time to fortify, should have moved out with his whole force and given him battle, instead of waiting to remount his cavalry, which delayed him until the inclemency of the weather made it impractical to attack earlier than he did. But his final defeat of Hood was so complete that it will be accepted as a vindication of that distinguished officer's judgment,

"Gen. Thomas," continued Mrs. Logan. "after the war often talked with Gen. Logan about the matter, and appreciated Gen. Logan's friendship, and I think that the world will admit that it was a most remarkable piece of magnanimity on the part of one officer toward another. Here was a brilliant position offered to Gen. Legan after his unfair treatment in being deposed from the command of the Army of the Tennessee, when he had won a great victory after McPherson fell, and the question of how the battle would result was in great

"He recognized that the splendid army under Thomas would make short work of the enemy around Nashville. But he knew that Gen. Thomas was a brave and faithful officer, and that his delays could be easily attributed to floods and storms that might influence an over-cautious man.

"His only desire was that Grant's orders should be immediately executed, believing that it would facilitate the speedy close of the war. He felt that the world recognized the fujustice that had been done him, and that he had established the fact of his ability to command an of war." army, and find no desire to pluck a single laurel from a brother officer.

"I am very much indebted to Gen. Butler for having given his testimony to the facts in champion the soldiers have among the great pathis case, which certainly gives to Gen. Logan | pers of the country. The best way to help all

officers living who knew anything about this matter, that I am gratified at Gen. Butler's statement of the facts. In view of this and | The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency. | The Soldier the Indiana Farmers and Republicans what Grant himself has said, I hope there will truth of history will emphasize the true nobleness of Gen. Legan's nature and his magnani- | called out. mous course in this instance."

GEORGE H. THOMAS. How the "Rock of Chickamauga" is Regarded in Europe.

TRANSLATED FROM A FRENCH PUBLICATION BY GEN. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

The following honest biographical notice of Our noblest and our best," Gen. George H. Thomas, appeared in the Grand Dictionnaire niversel of the XIX Siecle, published by Pierre Larousse, Paris, 1876. It exhibits such recognition of this " Noblest Roman of them I," that the following translation becomes of interest to every real American soldier:

George H. Thomas, an American General, was born in Virginia in 1816, and died in 1870. At the age of 20 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years afterward | will be put to the front. came Lieutenant of Artillery; served in Florda and in Mexico, and gave proofs of bravery in broke out he was a Colonel of Cavalry, and layed a brilliant role in the combat of Falling

Waters, July 2, 1861, the first of the campaign. The aged Gen. Winfield Scott, who had reaon to appreciate his military qualities, ap-Mill Springs, Southern Kentucky, in which he | gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any defeated the Southern General, Zollicoffer. He | particular. I took a good many bottles of Halleck; commanded a division at Shiloh; the one year." ight wing of the Army of the Tennessee at Cornith; the right wing of the army during he is cool and calculating, and belongs to the the fight at Perryville, and took part in all the | class that do not lose their heads when emeroperations of his superior in Kentucky.

When Gen. W. S. Rosecrans assumed command-in-chief, superseding Buell, Thomas was one of the officers in whom he placed the greatest confidence, and in a short time Thomas became the most popular General of the army in Fennessee. The firmness and decision of his character, his wisdom in the preparation and his energy in the execution of a plan, his oyalty, and the self-denial that divested him of all personal ambition, won for him the hearts of all his brother chiefs and of every one who served under his orders. Throughout the army he was known solely by the affectionate briquet "Pap Thomas,

In every battle it was always Thomas who was placed in the most important or most dangerous position, but that which crowned his military reputation was his energetic and brilliant conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, which was so fatal (unfortunate) to the Union army. When Rosecrans found himself there. separated from his army, in consequence of To starve, to pine away, till Death a false manuver, and while the principal A welcome guest became, to free

part of it experienced a complete defeat, Their souls from out that putrid, festering hell, Thomas maintained himself in his position. Those many, true and gallant hearts and after having sustained the shock of the | Who at their country's call went forth whole army of the enemy, effected his retreat | To do their duty in the field; could be easily won. Therefore he sent a messenger to Gen. Thomas to confer with him he intrepidity saved the Federal army from In solid phalanx bravely stood entire destruction.

It now became necessary to preserve the im- In nameless graves in Georgia's soil, portant town (or position) of Chattanooga, the | Columbia weeps o'er thirteen thousand mounds capture of which by the Southerners would | Wherein repose the hallowed dust have compromised the issues of the war. Anxiety became general throughout the Northern States, but it ceased as if by enchantment when Thomas replied to Grant, who had asked by telegraph if he could maintain himself there; e., hold Chattanooga: "I will hold on till we E'en now my fancy conjures up the scene

In 1864 Thomas commanded one of the corps (constituent armies) under Sherman during Brigades, divisions, corps of that lamented band the march of the latter on Atlanta, in Georgia, and, after this campaign, he was appointed to an independent command in the State of Tennessee. He had to defend the rear-guard, so to speak, of Sherman, while the latter executed his confident march to the sea, against J. B. Hood, one of the most intrepid Generals in the

rebel army. Then it was that he enjoyed the finest opportunity to display his talents as a General, and he not only excited once again the admiration of the Americans, but was likewise able to win the suffrages of tacticians considered the highest authorities. His operations before and during the decisive battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, are perhaps the most skillful application of the principles of the military art which have been made in our epoch. For this campaign the Congress voted him the thanks of the Nation, and the State of Tennessee had a medal of gold struck in his houor.

mand of the States in the center of the Southern | stood cooking? He was amused at my real Confederacy, and in this position, which in- dismay. volved a very great responsibility, he acquired equitable, of a friend of peace and order, displaying an equal justice toward all the inhabitants of the military district without distinction | ing a fowl.'

of race or social position. He had yet again the opportunity to furnish tempts at seduction by President Andrew Johnson and by refusing the latter to serve as his Kingsley's garden.' instrument against Gen. Grant. Gen. Thomas was a man of athletic build, and the calculation and regularity of his movements acquired for him in the army the epithet of "Old Slow Trot," and nothing could ever make him devi-

ate from his methodic habits. Such is the opionion of Thomas in Europe.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

"SOUNDING TAPS."

A Ceremony That is Only Proper for the Soldier. [Cincinnati Times-Star.] A reporter was talking to Gen. B. R. Cowen about what a touching ceremony was the sounding of taps at the grave of a soldier as the last farewell. How sad, and tender, and beautiful it was! And what a picture for memory it made-the grouping about the grave, the listening to the refrain that flows so plaintively from the bugle, and steals echoing away, a sad plaintive, appealing wail, that has authority, irrevocableness and tenderness in it. And one could well imagine, while sorrowfully listening to it, that the spirit of the dead soldier must be a listening to it, too, as the martial spirit in life had been lulled by its "Good-good-Before the battle of Nashville I grew very im- | night! Good-good-night!" until his eyelids would close ere the last sound stole echoing

"Do you know," said he, "that the sounding feared Bood would cross his whole army and give of taps is only proper for the soldier-not for us great trouble there. After urging upon Gen. | the civilian? It is an Army regulation, prescribed in the Army funeral service. Of course it would be proper for Gen. Sherman. He has been retired from the Army. But, strictly speaking, it is not proper to sound taps for a man battle had progressed. I was delighted. All fears | who has perhaps served four years in the Army, and who has made his living and name and fame in civil life.

"No wonder Gen. Noyes insisted on a quiet and unostentatious funeral. It was his especial wish that there be nothing of the pomp and show of a military burial. He was a civilian, had earned his living and his honors in civilian's life, although he had served with distinction in the years of the war. But he was not a soldier. He was a civiliau. Of course, the tribute of his comrades has to be expected, and it was fitting. But Gen. Noyes, and I have often heard him speak of it, wanted to be put away quietly as a citizen and as be-

came such. "It was proper and a regulation, of course, to sound taps for Gen. Sheridan. But Gen. Logan died in civilian's life. He had been the soldier of the emergency; that he was the civilian again, and so he died, full of honor, it is true, and beloved by all his comrades. But I think it high time to cease that sort of thing. Here we are 25 years after the war, and following the customs of the military in burying a civilian. Certainly it is all very beautiful, but the sooner these customs cease the better. They are useless, mean nothing, and are not befitting the civilian. The less pomp and ostentation about funerals the better for us all, anyway. It would be a good deal better if we were to drop the titles of General and Colonel and Major and Captain and so on for men who were soldiers four years and have been civilians all the rest of their lives. There should be no more out taps for civilians and less reminders

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only his due. As I said before, there are so few veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

A LEVEL HEAD.

During the late strike on the New York Cenbe no more question about it, and that the | tral Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not

emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had then been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter. The strike continued several weeks, and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to

cope with it without calling on the militis. The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, maintains pulses. his equipoise, and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. he war with Mexico. When the secession war | Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor, and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that he would not stand in my shoes for the State of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; died at once for the commission of (Brigadier) he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John General for Thomas, and sent him to the West | Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., Department of the Cumberland). On the 19th | and I wrote to him. In due time I received 20th) of January, 1862, he fought the battle of an answer, stating that the testimonial that he next served under the orders of Gens. Buell and | Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man;

ANDERSONVILLE, BY JOHN A. MACDONALD, CO. G, 7TH N. J., ARNPRIOR

ONTARIO.

Accursed spot! The foulest blot on this terrestrial sphere. What memories arise as I glance back O'er time, and think of that stockade Wherein my comrades perished! Death stalking everywhere! The young, the strong,

The bravest of the brave its victims. Oh, God! the vision blinds me, And makes my heart to bleed. What suff'rings men endured within that morgue Can ne'er be told by tongue or pen-Gaunt famine, fever, pestilence and plague Sent thousands to unmarked and unknown graves, Who by the chance of war had been consigned

Within the portals of that gloomy sepulcher To meet the shock of arms. Where are they now?

Of martyrs to the cause of Freedom. The fatal "dead line" past, their spirits free In other realms now soar until shall sound The reveille of Judgment Day.

Of ghostly forms in silence trooping by

In solid columns massed, Of heroes who gave up their lives In foul and recking prisons of the South. The wan and pallid cheek, the deep and hollow eye, The wasted form whereon the hand of Death was

Are yet within my memory's scope; And bring with frightful force to mind The inhumanity of man, of demons such as Wirz, Whose cruel heart and diabolic acts Brought grief to millions in the North And sent a shudder 'round the world.

MRS. GRANT'S FIRST DINNER The Widow of the General Gives Some Reminis-

cences of Her Early Married Life. [Home Maker.] "Imagine my husband inviting four or five of the officers to dine with us at our first dinner! Of course he had to withdraw the invi-

"'I thought everybody knew how to cookthe reputation of an officer both moderate and I do,' he said, 'and many a savory mess I have helped to make at West Point. I have roasted apples, and sometimes even ventured on roast-

"When I inquired when and how, he told me, with boyish pleasure, 'The potatoes, beef, a brilliant proof of the nobility and independ- etc., we fellows brought from the mess hall ence of his character by resisting all the at- (now Grant Hall) in our caps. The apples were usually the result of a foraging party to old "'And the fowl, Ulysses, where did they

come from?' I asked. "'Oh, usually from Col. Delafield's coops." "At my expression of horror at this really dreadful admission, he said, 'Do not be alarmed; I was not adroit enough to be of these parties; but I did both help cook and eat

those wonderful suppers.' "So, of course, he thought anyone could cook. Hannah proved, to my great satisfaction, a household treasure.

"The officers were asked to come the next day, when I had much pleasure, though I felt some responsibility in arranging the appointments of my pretty table, seeing that all were properly placed, and remembering with pride the well-served table of my father's house. welcome they said, 'Then we can stay to-day, can we? Everything is right, is it? And Hannah really knows how to cook, does she?' "Only imagine! The Lieutenant had told all these men they could not come to dinner,

knew anything about cooking, and would like to have a trial dinner first. How they all loved to tease me ever after when he would ask any of them to dine with us! They would right?' or 'Shall we come another day?'"

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. During the week ending Oct. 18, 1890, 10,467 claims were received, of which 2,349 were origibounty land, 29 navy, 8 old war, 40 on ac- has been indorsed by the Republicans. 1890, 3,267 original invalid, 1,212 widows. Number of claims received to date under act

June 27, 1890, 483,278. Number of rejected claims reopened, 486. The names and postoffice addresses of 2,305 comrades | he called a younger brother home from Asbury, were furnished for the use of claimants. There | to whom he turned over the business and the were 76,614 pieces of mail matter received;

69,194 letters and blanks sent out, The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 810; reports and cases from Special Examiners, 837; cases on hand for special examination, 7,219.

Report of certificates issued during the week: Original, 1,371; increase, 1,882; reissue, 332; restoration, 46; duplicate, 20; accrued, 94;

Number of claims pending Oct. 18, 877,023.

8; total, 3,760.

A Pension for Gen. Sigel. The organization of the Eleventh Corps was held on Governor's Island, N. Y. Gen. O. O. ard was elected President of the association; Division; Capt. Jastron Alexander, Vice-president of the Second Division; Capt. Francis J.

rian. The following resolution was adopted : resolution be passed as a recommendation to Con-

Balsen, Treasurer; Gen. A. C. Hamlin, Histo-

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble Let each subscriber try it.

She Was to Blame. [Lowell Mail.] A woman was responsible for the first Eye MAJ. JOHN G. DUNBAR.

Have Put in Nomination Against "Wild Ass of the Prairies" Cooper.

John G. Dunbar, candidate for Congress in the Fifth Indiana District, was born in Green In an interview, Gov. Hill said the troops | field, Ind., May 8, 1839. He received his early were not to be called upon except in case of an education in the schools of the town in which he was born. In 1857 he entered Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University, from which he was graduated with first honors in 1861. He had no sooner received his diploma than he volunteered in the army. Entering Co. B, 79th Ind., he rose by repeated promotions till, when he left the service, he was Major of the regiment. After the war he practiced medicine for about three years, but he soon removed to his present home, near Greencastle, Ind., where he bought a farm and has since followed tilling the soil. He is a bright, intellectual man, endowed by nature with remarkable gifts. Courageous and self-reliant, he is none the less true, and filled with sympathetic and generous im-

His opponent is the present incumbent, Hon. George W. Cooper, "the Wild Ass of the Indiana Prairies," a man whose recent conduct in Congress is so well known as to need no further

Maj. Dunbar is universally esteemed in his district, and will get a large vote from his Democratic neighbors, who are familiar with his high character and agreeable qualities. After speaking of his excellent military

record, the Greencastle Banner and Times said "Maj. Dunbar has never been an office-seeker. He has, however, always taken a lively interest in political affairs and the reforms necessary to good government. He is a ripe scholar, a thorough gentleman, a gallant sol-



dier, and a hard-handed son of toil. His sympathies are with the toilers-the hard-fisted yeomanry and industrious mechanics who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. In Congress he will prove a faithful champion of dorsement of such a man is every way creditable to the Republicans of the Fifth district." Lieut.-Col. Parker, who was Maj. Dunbar's superior officer, was a gallant soldier, and is one of the leading men in Central Indiana, writes concerning him:

"I know that you feel much interest in the success of Maj. Dunbar at the coming election, and will not be offended when I urge you to renewed efforts in his behalf. My admiration for him comes from a personal knowledge of his gallant and faithful service in the war for the Union. His position was on the front line at Stone River when Breckinridge made his great charge on Friday afternoon. He stood in that hand-to-hand conflict, where the blue and the gray lay dead together thick as the fallen trees in the path of a hurricane. At Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, and the hundred days of incessant battle with Sherman on his grand march, he was always conspicuous for bravery.

"He led a battalion of 100 picked men in that perilous charge across Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, and maintained his position until whole brigades effected a crossing and held the work permanently. Such heroism is always admired, and deserves to be remembered by the loyal people of the land.

"His whole term of service was on the front line. He knows the value of that kind of soldiering, and the old veterans may expect exact justice in the halls of legislation if he should be elected to Congress. Now is the time for the "Old Guard" to do honor to one After the war he received the military com- tation, for how did I know that Hannah under- of their number. Urge them to lay aside politics for this time and come to the help of one who like themselves "has walked through the valley and shadow of death.'

Comrade T. L. Glass, who was a private in the 79th Ind., and who distinguished himself at Mission Ridge by capturing a rebel Colonel, single-handed, writes from Jerseyville, Ill., to the Greencastle Banner and Times:

"I read with pleasure in your last week's issue the nomination of Maj. John G. Dunbar as a candidate in the Fifth District for Congress. I think no better nomination could have been made. I had the honor of serving as a high (low, 5 feet, 14 years old,) private in the "rear rank," under the command of Maj. Dunbar, who started out as a high private with the rest of us until we elected him our Second Lieutenant, and step by step be gained promotion for his gallant services on the field of battle. From 1862 to June, 1865, Maj. Dunbar was always at his post of duty.

"As Captain of the company so officer made better provision for his men, and was always ready and willing to add everything possible to our comfort.

'Unlike many officers in command, he never manifested a feeling of superiority over his men, but treated us all like men, co-equal with himself, as intelligent American citizens, and "Well, the officers came, and to my smiling | the regiment; his promotions only ceased when there was no more vacancies to fill, From Stone River's bloody battlefield to Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Sherman's famous "march through Georgia," Maj. Dunbar was always at the head of the regiment, and seemed because Mrs. Grant was not sure that Hannah | to enjoy being in the thickest of the fight. Such bravery in the heur of our country's greatest peril ought to be sufficient proof to his people of the Fifth District that he is a safe man to send to Congress to battle for their timidly peep in at the door, and ask, 'Is it all | rights, and for the best interest of the whole country he fought so bravely to mountain." Capt. S. J. Thompson, editor of the Lebanon

(Ind.) Patriot, writes: "I see by the public prints that the farmers' organizations of your district bave nominated nal Invalid, 853, widows, 1 war of 1812, 11 | Maj. John G. Dunbar for Congress, and that he

count of Mexican service, 79 accrued, and "I first knew Maj. Dubar in Greenfield in 2,618 applications for increase; act of June 27, the Summer of 1862. His father and an older animal as the hog. brother were in the service, and he was left in charge of a small business and also to care for his mother. When an additional call was issued for troops in the Summer of that year. care of his mother, and began recruiting a company. I joined his company and went into camp. He was made First Lieutenant and myself First Sergeant. Danbar was soon promoted to the Captaincy. Until at the battle of tame hogs and poultry, were considered very Mission Ridge in November, 1863, when I was wounded, I was with him constantly. I slept most the time under his blanket. I learned to love him. I saw him in times and ways act of March 4, 1890, 17; act of June 27, 1890, that bry the mettle of which men are made. In camp, on the march, on the field of battle, and in every position, John G. Dunbar showed as pure gold. While in command of his company no man ever went to him with a grievance that was not redressed. No officer served completed Saturday afternoon at a meeting | in the war that stood nearer his men, or had their confidence and esteem in a higher degree Howard presided, and 30 of the surviving offi- than John G. Dunbar. The same is true after cers of the old corps were present. Gen. How- he was promoted to Major, only on a larger scale. When Dunbar led, the men had confi-Gen. Osborne, Vice-president; Maj. Thodore A. dence in sagacity and ability of their leader. Dodge, of Boston, Vice-president of the First | His military record from First Lieutenant to Major, and during the entire three years of the service of the 79th Ind., is as bright as a sun-Wernick, of the Third Division; Dr. William beam. How any soldier in the Fifth District can vote against him is beyond our comprehension. In Congress he would be the same friend Resolved, That Gen. Sigel, in recognition of his to the soldier that he was on the field, the services, be put on the pension list, and that this same untiring worker in their interest. For years he has been engaged in farming, and has therefore a record as soldier and farmer that should commend him to the district, besides, being a graduate of Asbury gives him the mental qualifications, so that he is well-equipped all around. When Putnam County ratifies his election, please telegraph us, that we may at-

> It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

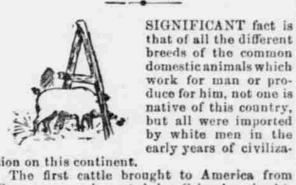


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About the Introduction to This Continent of Our Domestic Animals.



SIGNIFICANT fact is that of all the different breeds of the common domestic animals which work for man or produce for him, not one is native of this country, but all were imported by white men in the early years of civiliza-

Europe were imported by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. He left Spain as Admiral of 17 ships, bringing a collection of trees, plants and seeds of various kinds, a number of horses, a bull and several cows. were introduced into Virginia. In 1610 Sir Ralph Lane brought cows to that colony from issued prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on penalty of death to the concealer. In 1611 Sir Thomas Gates brought into the same settlement 100 cows, besides other cattle. The number of horned cattle in Virginia in 1620 was about 500; in 1639, 30,000; in 1648, only 20,000, including bulls, cows and calves.

The first horses imported into America were brought to San Domingo by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493. The first introduction into any part of the territory at present lying within the United States were landed at were otherwise destroyed. The next importation, which consisted of a larger number, was also brought to Florida by Ferdinand de Soto in 1539. In 1609 three ships from England landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, with many immigrants and numerous domestic animals, among which were a horse and six mares, Upon Washington's first retirement, in 1783,

he became convinced of the defective nature of the working animals employed in the agriculremedying the evil by the introduction of mules instead of horses, the mule being found to live longer, be less liable to disease and re- hardens and glues the insect to the surface to quire less food, and in every respect to be more valuable and economical than the horse in agricultural labor at the South. Up to this period scarcely any mules were to be found in the Union. A few had been imported from the West Indies, but they were of diminutive size

and of little value. As soon as Washington's views on this subect were known abroad he received a present from the King of Spain of a jack and two ennies, selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack, called the "Royal Gift," was 16 hands high, of gray color, heavily made and of a sluggish disposition. At the same time the Marquis de Lafayette sent out a jack and jennies from the Island of Malta. This jack, called the "Knight of Malta," was a superb animal, of a black color, with the form of a

stag and the ferocity of a tiger. Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two jacks by crossing the breeds, and hence obtained a favorite jack, called "Compound," which animal united the size and strength of the "Gift" with the high courage and activity of the "Knight." The jacks arrived at Mount Vernon in about the year 1788. The General bred some very superior mules from his coach mares, sending them from Philadelphia for the purpose. In a few years the estate of Mount Vernon became stocked with mules of a superior order, rising to the hight of 16 hands, and of great power was honored and respected by every member of and usefulness-one wagon team of four mules selling at the sale of the General's effects for

The first sheep introduced into any part of the present territory of the United States were brought from England to Jamestown, by the London Company," in 1609, In 1648 the number of sheep in that colony had increased to 3,000, and in 1657, sheep, as well as mares, were forbidden to be exported. In the early part of the last century they throve well and bore good fleeces; but wool-raising was suffered to decline, owing to the losses sustained by the tearing off of the wool by bushes and

The first swine introduced into America were probably brought from Spain to Hispaniola by Columbus, in his second voyage, in 1493; for, as a portion of his cargoes consisted of horses, cattle, seeds, plants, etc., it is not likely that he would have omitted so common an

The first swine introduced into Virginia was by the "London Company," in 1609. They consisted of 600 in number, and multiplied so rapidly in the colony that in 1627 the people were obliged to palisade Jamestown to prevent being overrun by them. In 1627, the Indians near the settlement fed upon hogs that had become wild in the forest without number, instead of game. Every family in Virginia, at that time, that had not an abundance of poor. In 1733, which was a good meat year, one planter in Virginia salted down 3,000 bar-

rels of pork. The first swine of which we can find any reliable account as having made much improvement in the breeds in the United States, was a pair of pigs sent by the Duke of Bedford to Gen. Washington, by a Mr. Parkinson, an English farmer, who came to this country towards the close of the last century. He leased a farm in the vicinity of Baltimore, where he resided for some time. Instead of delivering these pigs to Washington, he dishonestly sold them. They were generally called the "Woburn" or "Bedford" breed, but in some districts in this country they were known by the name of the "Parkinson hog," This breed originated at Woburn, the estate of the Duke of Bedford, produced by a cross of a Chinese boar on the large English hog. When bred in perfection, they were splendid animals, being fine in their points, of a deep, round carcass, with short legs and thin hair. Their color was white, broken more or less with darkblue or ash-colored spots. At one period they were widely diffused in Maryland and the border counties of Virginia, as well as in Delaware and Pennsylvania. They kept easily and matured early, weighing, at 12 to 20 months, from 300 to 700 pounds,

It remains an undecided question, so far as the writer knows, whether the common domestic bee is a native of this country or not, The Indians called this insect "the white man's unacquainted with it before the arrival of the Europeans. It may be remarked that wild

bees of the same species were common in the woods of Illinois, at the time that country was settled by the English, prior to 1819. The earliest mention of bees in this country, the writer can find, is of those of George Pelton, of Virginia, who possessed a good stock in 1648. They are also noticed by Beverley as being common in that colony previous to 1720.

HOW FLIES DIE.

Destructive Work of a Species of Parasitic Fungus. [From Knowledge.] Like many other insects house-flies are subect to the attacks of a parasitic fungus which destroys great numbers of them, especially towards the end of Autumn. We sometimes see the corpses of such as have met this fate glued to the window-panes in the attitude of life, with legs widely spread and wings raised as if in preparation for flight, but with a white halo on the glass all around them and with bodies pale, unhealthy looking and distended. The spores of the fungus, which are excessively minute and are present in the air, are carried against the fly's body, and such as strike its under surface may become adherent, when each spore sends out a long tubular proheir interests in every emergency. The infor it meets with suitable nourishment in the the West Indies. The same year an edict was | shape of the fluids of the fly's body, by aid of which it will speedily propagate itself until its victim, drained of its life's support, principal, burning of the hand and loss of the ears | finally succumbs. The thread-like tube first to the accessory, and 24 hours' whipping to the | produces a series of detached, rounded bodies, something like the cells of the yeast plant. These cells, which have an indefinite power of self-mutiplication, are carried by the blood to all parts of the body, and thus the disease spreads. They, in their turn, give rise to a number of branching tubular threads, similar to those of the earlier stage, which in process of time penetrate the skin. Each thread which thus makes its appearance outside gives rise to a sort of head, which contains spores like those Florida by Cabeca de Vaca in 1527, being 42 in | with which the series started. These are cast number, all of which soon after perished or off with considerable force, and multitudes of them no doubt perish, while others are ultimately wafted against the bodies of other flies, to deal destruction among them as among their predecessors. The particular species of fungus which makes havor with the houseflies is called Empusa museze, and is one of a group which are distinguished by their habit of subsisting upon living insects. The maturation of the fungus involves the death of the fly, the fluids of whose body serve as food for the parasite. Unture of the Southern States, and set about | der its attack the fly becomes gradually feebler. and finally quite unable to move, and then the viscid secretion from the pads on the feet

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